

plate there are no horns on the sides of the head, the chin and throat are black, on the sides of the throat there are two wattles or naked spaces blue striped with red; the periophthalmic region is red and green; and, lastly, on the sides of the neck there is a red patch of feathers separated below from the buff colour of the breast by a black line.

In the specimen before me there are two horns well developed, one on each side of the head, of a bluish colour; the chin and throat are covered with naked skin, forming a prominent fold along the middle, of an orange-red colour for the greatest part, blue towards the sides, and flesh-colour on the edge, from which the flesh-colour protrudes with several patches on the blue; the periophthalmic region is orange-red; and on the sides of the neck the red feathers do not make a patch limited below by a black line, but mix with the spotted ground of the upper parts, and follow underneath the circle of black feathers which fringes the naked skin of the throat.

7. Descriptions of seven new Species of the Genus *Helix*, and of two Fluviatile Shells from Tasmania. By JOHN BRAZIER, C.M.Z.S.

[Received October 30, 1871.]

1. HELIX (PITYS) ARCHITECTONICA.

Shell rather widely umbilicated, depressedly orbicular, thin, glassy, shining, regularly and closely arcuately ribbed, the interstices very finely striated; spire rather elevated, suture impressed; whorls 5, convex, last large, convex, descending a little in front; base convex, sculptured the same as the upper surface; umbilicus wide, rather narrow at the bottom; aperture nearly vertical, roundly lunate; peristome simple, thin, acute, margins approximating.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{2}$, min. $1\frac{1}{4}$, alt. $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Hab. Near Hobart Town, Tasmania (*Petterd*).

This little species is allied to *Helix pexa*, Cox, from New South Wales.

2. HELIX (PITYS) PETTERDI.

Shell widely umbilicated, depressedly circular, thin, dull brown, very minutely striated throughout with lines of growth, giving it a silky appearance; spire moderately elevated, apex obtuse, suture very much impressed; whorls 5, rather convex, last not descending, convex, base convex; umbilicus nearly perspective, about one third of the diameter; aperture oblique, roundly lunate; peristome straight, simple, thin, acute, margins distant.

Diam. maj. 2 lines, min. $1\frac{3}{4}$, alt. 1 line.

Hab. Huon Road, near Hobart Town, Tasmania; found under chips (*Petterd*).

I have very often received this species under the name of *H. legrandi*, Cox; the species described by Cox is allied to *H. juloidea*, Forbes, which with *Helix onslowi* and *H. roteila*, Brazier, belong to the subgenus *Charopa*, whereas *H. petterdi* is quite distinct from any other known species from Tasmania.

3. HELIX (PITYS) ASSIMILIS.

Shell widely umbilicated, subdiscoidal, thin, diaphanous, glassy, shining, regularly and obliquely finely ribbed throughout, interstices as seen under the lens finely striated, dirty brown; spire very little raised, apex obtuse, suture impressed; whorls 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$, moderately convex, last convex, descending a little in front, base convex; umbilicus wide and moderately deep, rounded at the bottom; aperture oblique, roundly lunate; peristome simple, straight, acute; margins rather distant, right very little expanded, columellar margin not reflected.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{1}{2}$, min. $1\frac{1}{4}$, alt. $\frac{3}{4}$ line.

Hab. Near Hobart Town, Tasmania (*Petterd*).

This species differs from *H. petterdi* in being finely ribbed, and in having the interstices finely striated; the preceding species is finely striated throughout with lines of growth, the interstices being scarcely perceptible.

4. HELIX (PITYS) SUBRUGOSA.

Shell rather widely umbilicated, somewhat depressedly orbicular, thin, shining, reddish-horny, subrugosely and obliquely striated, the interstices much more finely striated; spire very little elevated, apex obtuse, suture channelled; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, moderately convex, last flattened above the periphery in form of a furrow, the groove being distinctly seen in front; umbilicus wide at the top, three fourths of the diameter, base convex, striated the same as the upper surface; aperture nearly diagonal, subtriangularly ovate; peristome simple; margins distant, right straight, sloping and expanded, basal slightly thickened and reflected.

Diam. maj. $1\frac{3}{4}$, min. $1\frac{1}{2}$, alt. 1 line.

Hab. Near Hobart Town, Tasmania (*Petterd*).

This beautiful little species I received from Mr. W. Petterd; it may be distinguished very easily by the bold projection of the ribs, and by the interstices being of finer sculpture; the last whorl above the periphery is also depressed and has a furrowed appearance.

5. HELIX (VIDENA) FLOODI.

Shell deeply and widely umbilicated, convexly depressed, thin, translucent, not shining, finely and irregularly striated with silky striæ, and, as seen under the lens, minutely spirally striated, light horny green, nearly white; spire rather small, very little elevated; whorls 5, moderately convex, last very large and inflated, roundly convex, not descending in front; base convex, striated the same as the upper surface; aperture diagonal, lunately rounded; peristome

simple, thin, acute; margins approximating, right very little depressed, basal margin recurved and reflected.

Diam. maj. $4\frac{1}{2}$, min. 4, alt. 3 lines.

Hab. Near Hobart Town, Tasmania.

This species I have named after my friend and fellow voyager Mr. William Flood, R.N., late of Her Majesty's Steam-ship 'Curaçoa.'

6. HELIX (VIDENA) MILLIGANI.

Shell umbilicated, discoidal, thin, closely and accurately ribbed; interstices striated with fine granular-like lines, not shining, pale horny green; spire depressed, suture very little impressed; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, flatly convex, last large, inflated, convex, base striated the same as the upper surface; umbilicus deep and wide, sugarloaf-shaped, with the striæ running into it; aperture oblique, lunately ovate; peristome simple, thin, acute, straight; margins rather distant, right expanded, columellar margin recurved a little over the edge of the umbilicus.

Diam. maj. 5, min. $4\frac{1}{4}$, alt. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

Hab. Mount Wellington, Tasmania (*Petterd*).

Named in honour of Dr. Milligan, whose indefatigable exertions in the cause of science have made us acquainted with many new and rare Tasmanian shells.

7. HELIX (VIDENA) PASCOEI.

Shell umbilicated, discoidal, obliquely closely and very finely ribbed, spirally striated, the interstices as seen under the lens with fine silky striæ, not shining, dark reddish horny; spire quite flat, suture furrowed; whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, nearly flat, last large, roundly convex; base light brown, convex, sculptured the same as the upper surface; umbilicus deep and narrow, with the striæ running into it; aperture diagonal, ovately lunate; peristome simple, thin, acute, regular; margins rather approximating, right scarcely expanded, basal margin not reflected.

Diam. maj. 4, min. 3, alt. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lines.

Hab. Near Hobart Town, Tasmania (*Petterd*).

This species is quite flat, like a *Planorbis*, with the suture furrowed or deeply indented.

8. PALUDESTRINA LEGRANDIANA.

Shell elongately conical, thin, semipellucid, greenish horn-colour under a dark epidermis; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, somewhat flattened, the last three keeled below the suture, and furnished with small, solid, stunted, hair-like spines (as seen under the lens) of a bright transparent horn-colour, flattened on the top; aperture ovate, margins continuous, thickened, outer lip reflected.

Length $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines, breadth $1\frac{1}{4}$ line.

Hab. Salmon-ponds, New Norfolk, Tasmania (*Legrand*).

This species is allied to *Paludestrina salleana*, Fischer, from Auckland, New Zealand.

9. PALUDESTRINA WISEMANIANA.

Shell elongately conical, thin, semidiaphanous, epidermis light green; apex acute; whorls 6 to $6\frac{1}{2}$, convex, smooth, grooved at the suture; aperture ovate; margins continuous, moderately thickened, columellar margin reflected, outer lip edged with green and reflected.

Length 2 lines, breadth 1 line.

Hab. Near Hobart Town, Tasmania; common in all the creeks (*Legrand* and *Petterd*).

I take this opportunity of correcting a few errors that I have made in a previous paper in these 'Proceedings.'

Helix (Charopa) ammonitoides to be altered to *Helix (Charopa) bassi*.—Proc. Zool. Soc. 1870, p. 661.

Helix (?Charopa) dispar to be altered to *Helix (Pityis) dispar*.—Proc. Zool. Soc. 1870, p. 661.

This species is the only one I know of in Tasmania with the small tooth in the interior of the aperture. We have *H. bisulcata*, said to come from the same locality, but none so small as the present species, which is somewhat like one that I have from Norfolk Island.

A second communication from Mr. John Brazier, contained some remarks on previously described species of Land-Shells, and stated that *Helix quintalæ* of Cox, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 82, should have been written *quintali*, having been named at Mr. Brazier's request in honour of Mr. Arthur Quintal, jun., of Norfolk Island; also that *Helix ardua*, Cox, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 82, had been collected by Mr. Brazier at Vanua Lava, Banks's Group, as well as at Erromanga. The name *Helix vannæ lavæ*, Cox, P. Z. S. 1870, p. 82 (*lege vanuæ lavæ*) was stated to be a misnomer, the species not occurring in the island of that name.

December 5, 1871.

John Gould, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following report on the additions to the Society's Menagerie during the months of October and November 1871:—

The total number of registered additions to the Society's Menagerie during the month of October 1871 was 95, of which 5 were by birth, 45 by presentation, 31 by purchase, 4 by exchange, and 10 were received on deposit. The total number of departures during the same period by death and removals was 106.

The most noticeable additions during the month of October were as follows:—

1. A third collection of animals from Chili, purchased (as on two